

FIGHT UPON TARIFF BILL IS OPENED BY SENATOR McCUMBER

North Dakota Man Says Democrats Are Deliberately Kicking American Farmer Into gutter.

HYPOCRISY ABOUT RECIPROCITY Underwood Bill Much Worse Than Bill Condemned by Democrats.

WILL NOT AID CONSUMERS Price of Farm Products to Producers Will Be Lower.

SHOULD BEGIN ON LUXURIES Senator Says Liquor Costs More Than Meat, Tobacco More Than Flour and Amusements More Than Potatoes.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Senator McCumber of North Dakota opened the republican assault on the democratic tariff revision bill in the senate today, defending the farmers of the country against the free listing or great reduction in tariff rates on agricultural products, and charging the democratic party with deliberately "kicking the American farmer into the gutter."

"In this year, 1913," said Senator McCumber, addressing the democrats, "you are about to commit a greater crime against the American farmer than has ever been perpetrated by any political party against any class of people during any period of recorded history."

The tariff bill, Senator McCumber declared, seemed to have been conceived in animosity against every American industry that needed protection, with the American farmer as "the special object of its cholera and hate."

"Is it because of his past political affiliation that you are heaping upon him the vengeance for all your previous defeats? Or do you consider yourself to be the instrument through which Providence is to work its punishment because in the last political campaign he forgot the faith of his fathers and went chasing after a strange god, with cloven hoofs and branching antlers? If he is to be punished for his heresy, are you the proper person to inflict the punishment? You are the beneficiary of the farmer's infidelity to his own party last fall."

Hyperbolic About Reciprocity. It was the democrats, Senator McCumber declared, who told the farmer that he had been wronged by Mr. Taft because the former president sought to trade off his protection for reciprocal tariff reductions by "Canada" and it was the democrats who tried to convince the farmer that the republican party was not to be trusted and that they, instead, should be trusted with his interests.

The reciprocity proposition, the senator argued, had one virtue, in that it proposed to get something for surrendering nothing, while the democrats proposed to trade away the farmer's interest in everything "for absolutely nothing."

Senator McCumber asserted that the democrats admitted the tariff bill would injure the farmer, contending that he would be compelled to sell his products at a price of farm products to the consumer and, again addressing the democrats, said: "You are reaching a point where your income is unable to keep pace with your extravagance, and you are asking the farmer to make good the deficit by reducing the price of his products. It never occurs to you that the proper place to begin economy is on the luxuries, the unnecessary of life."

Luxuries Cost More Than Food. "You declare to him that the American people are paying \$1,000,000,000 a year for meat, and you say that is too much. He answers, 'They are also paying \$2,000,000,000 a year for liquor. Cut your liquor bill in half and you will save enough to buy all your meat.' You declare you are paying \$25,000,000 a year for flour. He replies, 'They are paying \$50,000,000 for tobacco. Cut your tobacco bill in half and your flour is free.' You declare they are paying \$25,000,000 a year for potatoes. He replies, 'They are paying \$50,000,000 for theaters and amusements. Cut your amusements one-half and your potatoes are free.' You declare they are paying \$50,000,000 a year for butter and eggs. He replies, 'They are spending \$50,000,000 a year for confectionery.' "His replies are unanswerable."

Prices Will Be Lower. The North Dakota senator asserted that prices would be lower after the tariff bill becomes law, but that it would be because of the inability of the public to pay higher prices and because of the general stagnation of business brought about by the tariff bill.

"Pass this bill and unless this cutthroat policy which annihilated the republican party in 1912 continues there will not be a democratic state in the whole north," said the senator.

Nominations Sent to Senate. WASHINGTON, July 14.—The president today made the following nominations: Secretary of Legation of Paraguay and Uruguay, H. Arthur Schenck of District of Columbia.

The Weather For Nebraska—Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; cooler tonight; warmer Tuesday; moderate to moderate winds. For Iowa—Thunder showers tonight or Tuesday; cooler tonight; west portion, moderate to brisk winds.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday, Deg. 5 A. M. 66, 8 A. M. 68, 10 A. M. 70, 12 M. 72, 2 P. M. 74, 4 P. M. 76, 6 P. M. 78, 8 P. M. 76, 10 P. M. 74, 11 P. M. 72.

SMOOT HAS WOOL SCHEDULE

Utah Senator Introduces Substitute for Underwood Provision.

THREE GRADES OF RAW WOOL

Proposed Duty Ranges from Seven to Sixteen Cents a Pound—Carpet Wools Are to Be Practically Free.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Senator Smoot, republican member of the finance committee introduced today a substitute for the wool schedule of the Underwood-Simmons bill, proposing rates based directly on the report of the tariff board and adopting in each grade the lowest rates. The schedule is lower than that introduced last year by Senator Penrose as a substitute for the Underwood bill and is the lowest of all wool schedules ever introduced by a republican senator.

As a substitute for free raw wool the Smoot schedule divides raw wool into three grades and establishes rates ranging from 7 to 16 cents per pound. Class one wools, made suitable at 15 cents per pound if scoured and 15 cents per pound on cleaned content, if imported in the grease, including Merino wools imported usually from Buenos Ayres, New Zealand, Egypt, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Morocco, Down combing wools and Canada long wools.

Wools of class two, made suitable at 14 cents per pound if scoured and 13 cents in cleaned content in the grease, including all hair of camel, goat, alpaca and Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire and similar long combing wools of English blood.

Wools of class three, suitable at 7 cents per pound if imported in their natural state and 14 cents if scoured, including donkool, native South America, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, Russian camel's hair, Bagdad, China lamb, Cost Branco and all such wools usually imported from Turkey, Greece and Syria. A drawback of 30 per cent is provided for on wools of class three used in the United States for the manufacture of carpets, druggists, mats, floor rugs, hassocks, art squares, etc., which would make carpet wools practically free of duty.

Auto Tosses Buggy Over the Horse

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Search is being made today by the police for a high powered automobile which crashed into a buggy, tossed the vehicle completely over the horse, throwing out the four occupants and "flinging" none of the frightened persons nor the driver of the car did not check his wild flight.

William Parris, his wife and their two daughters were returning from the country. When they turned into a road on the outskirts of the city the touring car swung with great speed around the bend and crashed into the rear of the buggy. The four were thrown high in the air, falling by the side of the road, while the buggy was hurled completely over the jogging horse, which broke from the wreckage and bolted.

Aviators Die When Biplane is Burned

VERSAILLES, France, July 14.—The charred wreckage of an aeroplane lying in the incinerated bodies of two aviators lying in the ashes, was found this morning near Nacourt, near Paris and Granville.

The dead flying men were recognized as "a man named Perin, who was experimenting with a new monoplane of his own invention, and his son, who accompanied him as a mechanic. Their aeroplane crashed from an unknown cause at a height of 150 feet, and the violence of the impact caused the fuel tank to explode. Pinned beneath the motor, the aviators were burned to death.

MANY RAISE ASSESSMENT OF HOMESTEAD MINE

DEADWOOD, S. D., July 14.—(Special.)—Mining circles and businessmen generally of this section are much excited over the appearance here of the members of the state tax commission which has just held a special session with the county commissioners who are sitting as a county board of equalization.

The commissioners came here ostensibly to look into all assessments, but the real purpose of their visit developed when they summoned T. J. Grier and the Homestake officials to lead to a hearing and show cause why the Homestake assessment should not be raised from the \$5,000,000 assessment returned by the city and county assessors.

Commissioner Preston submitted Mr. Grier to a grueling examination of the methods of operation, values, earnings etc., of the Homestake and got into a tiff with Chambers Keller, attorney for the Homestake, over the tactics he pursued in the course of the examination. The commissioners spent much time in questioning Mr. Grier concerning the market value of the stock of the company. It is declared that the Homestake company will not pay what it considers too excessive taxation and will attack the position of the commissioners in the courts. Such a legal struggle would deprive Lawrence county of any Homestake taxes until the case was decided which might be years and mining men here assert that this would cut off the county's chief tax resources as the Homestake now pays over \$100,000 taxes in this county.

Incidentally the commissioners ruled that the assessments made in this county this year had not complied with the law in the matter of affidavits by those taxed, but that as the time was too short and the expense too great, they would be permitted to stand and no new assessment would be ordered.

RAIL MANAGERS AND MEN TO ARBITRATE

At White House Conference Yesterday, Amicable Understanding is Reached.

ARRANGE FOR ARMISTICE Settlement to Be Made Under Proposed Erdman Act.

AS SOON AS IT BECOMES LAW Vote to Walk Out Had Been Pre-arranged.

HUNDRED THOUSAND INVOLVED President Lee and Garretson Had Been Authorized to Call a Strike Pending Outcome of Washington Meet.

BULLETIN. WASHINGTON, July 14.—Immediately after the conference President Wilson announced that the railroad managers and union officials had agreed to arbitrate their differences under the provision of the Newlands act as soon as it should become law. In the meantime and armistice has been agreed on by the railroads and the unions.

Strike Vote Ratified. NEW YORK, July 14.—Labor leaders and railroad heads looked toward Washington today hopeful of a favorable outcome of the conference with President Wilson through officers of the National Civic Federation, railroad representatives and officers of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors, who to seek a solution of the crisis involving the demand for higher wages by 100,000 men on forty-five eastern roads. The roads having refused to arbitrate under the Erdman act in its present form, and the employes having refused to modify their demands, apparently the only compromise possible lay in alteration of the law by increasing the number of arbitrators from three to six, thus removing the railroads' chief objection to the act.

With a strike authorized by an overwhelming majority and ratified by general committees of both unions, Presidents Lee and Garretson of the trainmen and conductors, respectively, were authorized last night to order calling a walkout pending the outcome of the Washington conference. Both left for Washington last night.

Formal Notice to Managers. The conference committee of the railroad managers received from the union formal notification that the strike vote had been ratified yesterday. The statement recited that the general committee of the unions, meeting separately, "have unanimously approved the strike vote and have authorized Messrs. Lee and Garretson to 'fix the hour' at which these organizations will retire from service."

The latter says that Lee and Garretson have at the "earnest solicitation of interested interests" been authorized to attend today's conference at Washington, and adds: "The local committees have returned to their homes under instructions not to return to the service pending further instructions, and we sincerely trust that a crisis may not be precipitated by an effort to compel any of those committees to return to service."

CHARGES FRUIT WASTED BECAUSE FREIGHT IS HIGH

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, July 14.—(Special.)—Representative O. A. Corbin has filed his application for a hearing on a reduction of freight rates on fruit with the railway commission.

The complaint is made against all railroads in the state and sets out that there are very large amounts of fruit go to waste in Nebraska every year while other portions of the state are able to get Nebraska fruit at all on account of the high rate in shipping rates.

He cites that from his town of Vest to Grand Island on the Burlington the rate is 15.3 cents per hundred pounds, a distance of 133 miles, and from Vest to Alliance the rate is 4.85 cents, a distance of 415 miles.

He shows that the Iowa commission has fixed the rate on fruit in one instance at 10.7 per hundred for 140 miles and 28 cents per hundred for 430 miles.

No date has yet been set by the commission for the hearing.

SCREENS FOR CRYSTAL LAKE TO KEEP OUT COARSE FISH

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, Neb., July 14.—(Special.)—Game Warden Guert Rutenbeck and Fish Commissioner O'Brien have returned from Dakota City, where they went to look up the proposition of putting in screens at Crystal Lake near that city, to prevent carp and buffalo fish from getting into the lake during high water periods and destroying the bass, which are quite plentiful in the lake. The lake is comprised of the old bed of the Missouri river, and is about six miles in length. It has been stocked with bass, and if the carp and buffalo can be kept out of it the fishing for the former will be good.

OMAHA BATTALION ORDERED TO LINCOLN RIFLE RANGE

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, July 14.—(Special.)—Adjutant General Hall has ordered the OMAHA battalion, composed of Companies A, B and C of the Fourth Infantry, to report to the Lincoln rifle range for practice. They will be in charge of Captain C. A. Lloyd. They will report tomorrow.

Company A of Lincoln, Fifth Infantry, has been ordered to report at the Lincoln rifle range July 23.

The Prize Loaf.



From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

ELEVEN DEAD, 170 INJURED

Two Electric Trains Collide Near Los Angeles.

BODIES ARE BADLY MUTILATED

Stories of Passengers Differ So Widely that it Will Be Difficult to Fix Responsibility—Cars Meet Near Curve.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 14.—Corrected lists showed today that eleven persons were killed last night in the wreck of two electric trains between this city and Venice, a seaside resort. The three-car flyer ran into a stalled train ahead of it. Twenty passengers were seriously injured, several perhaps fatally, and 160 others received cuts and bruises.

F. B. Forrester, motorman of the flyer, whose failure to observe signals is thought to have caused the accident, disappeared today by company officials.

Carroll Batholomew, conductor of the last car of the stationary train, said today he made an effort to "flag down" the approaching car, but that the motorman failed to observe his signals.

Bodies Badly Mutilated. Stories of the accident related by passengers on the two trains differ so widely that much difficulty was experienced by the road's officials and the coroner's jury. The crash came so suddenly that only those on the rear car of the standing train had any warning.

Of the dead four men remained unidentified early today, two Japanese and two whites.

The injured: Miss Ingeborg Swendsen, Chicago, knee fractured. L. T. Denton, Kansas City, leg and ribs broken. E. Arey, Torreon, Mex., both legs broken, internal injuries. Sidney Johnston, Youngstown, O., internal injuries. Helen Hane, Escanaba, Mich., was reported to have been fatally injured. Her body was crushed.

C. B. Craig and his wife of Detroit were internally injured and their condition is serious.

While no formal statements have been issued by railroad officials, they are inclined to place the blame for the accident upon Forrester, the motorman, and other into the rear seat of the car. The lights went out.

Arthur Hill, a sailor from the torpedo boat, Paul Jones, carried out eight bodies, including a woman gripping an infant's body in her arms. Mother and child were dead. Mrs. W. B. Stewart of Los Angeles dragged out the prostrate body of her husband, who had been stunned.

Few of the Christian Endeavor delegates were on the trains. The headquarters of the Toronto delegation of 15 announced last night that none of the Canadian visitors were in the wreck.

Preacher Defies Tradition and Wears White Suit in Pulpit

CHICAGO, July 14.—The Rev. Arthur J. Francis, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Englewood, defied church tradition yesterday by appearing in the pulpit dressed entirely in white. There was almost a gasp from the congregation when he stepped on the platform. The preacher appeared comfortable in a temperature of 82, while many members in Prince Alberts and stiff Sunday gowns fanned vigorously. After the sermon the preacher said he thought the conventional heavy black coat and stiff collar were "non-sense." He said yesterday's costume permitted him to "deliver three times a better sermon" in hot weather.

Auto Thief Puts One Over on Policeman

CHICAGO, July 14.—Policeman George Argyle, his hands and head bandaged so that he was not recognizable, reported to the Stanton avenue station last night that he had a weird experience with an automobile thief.

Early yesterday morning he stopped a negro driving a touring car. The latter didn't know the license number and finally confessed he had stolen the machine.

"Jump in and I'll drive to the police station," he told the officer. Argyle climbed in the rear seat. After the automobile has gone a few blocks the negro turned in full speed and leaped. The driverless car careened down Cottage Grove avenue at a forty-mile gait for a block and crashed into a saloon entrance.

The owner of the machine and the saloon keeper are going to sue the police department for damages.

Millionaire Mine Owner Disappears

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 14.—James McGregor, said to be a millionaire mine owner of Salt Lake City, has been missing from the home of his sister, Mrs. Frank McKee, since Friday evening. A negro, who lives on the banks of the Washburn river, says he saw him walking near the stream. The river was dragged Sunday and the search will be continued today. Mr. McGregor had been under treatment several weeks for a nervous disorder.

Frank McKee is a brother of Will McKee, president of McKee Motor Car company of Omaha.

GRAND SECRETARY OF CONDUCTORS IS DEAD

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., July 14.—W. J. Maxwell, grand secretary and treasurer of the Order of Railway Conductors, died at his home here today after an illness of several weeks. He was 54 years old, and had occupied his position with the conductors' order for fifteen years.

Mr. Maxwell was taken seriously ill at the recent convention of the Order of Railway Conductors in Detroit, where he was re-elected. He formerly was a conductor on the Pennsylvania lines and resided in Philadelphia.

STRIKERS BURN TRACTION CAR AT LEXINGTON, KY.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 14.—Disorder marked the attempt of the Kentucky Traction company to operate cars with strikebreakers today and as a result an appeal has been made for state troops. One car was filled with passengers, but everyone was ejected by the strikers. Another car was burned on the tracks and the company abandoned its efforts. Many arrests were made and a number of strikebreakers and deputy sheriffs were badly beaten. The men struck Saturday for higher wages and recognition of their newly formed union.

WHEELER DEFENDS BUSINESS

President of National Chamber of Commerce Makes Address.

MANY INDISCRIMINATE CHARGES

Popular Prejudice First Aroused Against Railroads is Being Extended to Other Lines—Business Men Honest.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—"To aid every administration by cordial co-operation; to draw together in a common bond the business men of America in the defense of their good name, and in the creation of an instrumentality through which they may speak as a whole with authority to the executive and to congress relative to the things which business needs; to create a force comparable in every respect to the organized forces of labor, and of agriculture." These are the objects of the chamber of commerce of the United States now being formed, as outlined by Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago, president of the organization.

Mr. Wheeler, expounding his theme here tonight before the San Francisco chamber of commerce and other commercial bodies, said frankly that, aside from the natural evolution, another reason for the organization of a national body at this time, is "the indiscriminate attacks made upon business generally, upon public platform and in the daily and periodically press of the country."

Prejudice Being Extended. "The popular prejudice, which first was aroused against the railroad, has extended its line of attack to include the industrial life of the nation and the profession of banking," he said. "Popular sentiment has it that all who have been successful in the accumulation of wealth, have become so by predatory means, and that rottenness underlies the entire commercial fabric of the nation. To be popular with the general public upon the platform has been to give voice to violent attacks upon these interests. To popularize the periodical press statements having little or no foundation in fact, or an isolated example of evil doing was made to bear upon an entire industry."

"As an argument for the larger governmental regulation of business, one of the candidates in the last presidential campaign repeatedly declared that the business interests of the country were engaged in a chaotic struggle to devour each other and that all were combined in an effort to enslave the working man."

"For ten years this campaign of misrepresentation has been going on with little or no contradiction on the part of business, and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States enters the field to present a legitimate defense against these unjust attacks."

Business Generally Honest. "Ninety per cent of business is honest. The American business man stands in the forefront of those who adhere to the highest principles of honor and integrity, but single-handed he has been powerless to present a proper defense."

Other objects touched upon by Mr. Wheeler were the assistance of industrial corporations; the development of a merchant marine; the enactment of monetary legislation, making the banking system more stable and allowing for branches in foreign ports and the encouragement of reciprocity.

The organization, he said, was being effected not for the purposes of warfare, but that compromise and arbitration might take the place of open antagonism.

WILSON PARDONS TWO IDAHO BANKERS

WASHINGTON, July 14.—President Wilson today granted unconditional pardon to William F. Kettelbach and George H. Kester, each sentenced to five years' imprisonment for making false reports to the comptroller of the currency on the condition of the Lewiston (Idaho) National bank, where they were president and cashier respectively. They were convicted April 4, 1911, but have not served any of their sentences.

MULHALL OFFERED \$150,000 FOR HIS LETTERS AND PAPERS

Lobbyist Says Manufacturers' Association Tried to Buy Records Now in Evidence.

OFFER PROMPTLY REFUSED He Asks that Editor Maxwell of New York World Be Called.

DETAILS OF FIGHT ON PEARRE Lobbyist Tells Why Manufacturers Wanted to Get Congressmen.

WRONG ON THE INJUNCTION BILL Much Persuasion Necessary, as Many Voters Had to Be Seen Often—Says Gompers Threatened Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Martin M. Mulhall, self-styled lobbyist for ten years for the National Association of Manufacturers, interrupted the senate lobby investigation today in reply to what he declared were personal attacks on his character and his purpose in the exposé. He denied that he had tried to sell the great mass of papers and letters which were recently published and which now are in the hands of the senate committee. Later, he said he proposed to introduce witnesses and letters to show that he had been engaged for months in "trying to give away" the great file of correspondence which has brought officers of the National Association of Manufacturers and labor leaders and congressmen into prominence.

Mulhall's statement was made in connection with his request that he be allowed to read a letter he had written May 16, 1913, to Periton Maxwell, editor of Hearst's Magazine, urging him to have William R. Hearst make the mass of letters public through his publications. This letter reiterated former statements that the writer did not want money, but wanted to get the lobbying documents published "as a service to the public."

"I have attempted for the last two months to give them away," Mulhall told the committee. "I never had in mind the question of the money I would receive for them."

"But you did sell them later to the New York World," asked Senator Reed. "I would like to offer further letters and witnesses on that point," said Mulhall. "I did not sell them. I fell into the hands of a gentleman named Barry, who came over to look at the letters for Mr. Hearst. I have learned since that he is what is known as a newspaper operator. The letters were given to the New York World, but later Mr. Barry came and wanted me to break the contract with the World, saying he could get \$100,000 for the letters from the National Association of Manufacturers."

"I said the letters were not for sale to the National Association of Manufacturers did not have money enough to buy them; that I had no proposition of blackmail in connection with them."

At this point Mulhall's statement was interrupted by the committee. He said he wanted Editor Maxwell and Louis S. Elbold of the New York World and other witnesses called in his behalf. Mr. Elbold is already under subpoena by the committee.

The house committee appointed to investigate the Mulhall charges was unable to proceed today owing to the monopolization of the witnesses by the senate and is consideration taking a recess for two weeks.

John Mitchell, the labor leader, was subpoenaed for today. Former Congressman George A. Pearre of Maryland was excused until next Monday and Mitchell was told to come back July 23, when Samuel Gompers has been directed to appear.

Campaign Against Pearre. Mulhall's first testimony today related to letters from Marshall Cushing, secretary of the National Manufacturers' association, suggesting a campaign against Pearre.

Mulhall said he made frequent visits to Pearre's district and conferred with Farmer Senator Wellington, George H. Hjiltman, postmaster at Cumberland, and others.

"Why did you oppose Pearre?" asked Reed. "On account of his stand on the injunction bill, same as I did McComas," said the witness.

The plan by which Mulhall and the officers of the Philadelphia Typothetae proposed to break down the printers' strike there in 1906 was outlined in a report

Cool, Correct Summer Clothing

You can't wear hot clothing in summertime and maintain your mental and physical poise. Cool, comfortable, good looking clothes are not beyond the reach of the average man or woman. It is all in knowing where to go and what to buy. If you make a habit of reading the advertisements in THE BEE you will be able to buy the right kind of Summer clothing and at prices that will save you enough money to buy something else. Off with the shackles of cumbersome garments. On with the light weights—the cool, heat chasing garments. Let common sense aid you in fighting high temperature and humid conditions. Dress to fit the time of July.